TERMS—Daily Paper seven dollars per annun; Semi-weekly five dollars—payable in advance. Last Scenes of the Southern Baptist Convention.

On Saturday last a constitution for the govern-ment of the Southern Baptist Convention was proposed and adopted. A committee was appointed to prepare an address setting forth the reasons which induced the

formation of the Convention. During the evening session, the Convention organized themselves into a provisional Government under the Constitution—appointed officers—Foreign and Domestic Boards of Missions—and provided for the various contingencies which may

occur until the regular meeting of the Board in Richmond, Va., which is to take place in May, On Monday, various resolutions were offered recommending the Indian Missions to the fa-vorable consideration of the Domestic Board—in-structing the Board of Domestic Missions to take all prudent measures for the religious instruction of our colored population-requiring an investigation into the obligations, claims, &c., of the Boston Board, with the Southern Board—soliciting a transfer to the South of certain approved Missionaries now in the service of the Boston

the proper authorities of Georgia for a charter for the Southern Baptist Convention.

After a very neat and appropriate address from the Chairman, and prayer, the Convention

Board—that a committee be appointed to apply to

singing the 450d hymn: "Blessed be the ties which bind us."

The separation was full of feeling and Christian love. The labors of this great Convention are now over. From this time, the Baptists of the South and Southwest, will cease to mingle with the Baptist Abolitionists of the North and Northeast. Painful as this separation has been, it was solemnly regarded as being dictated by necessity, sanctioned by a desire to promote harmony

among the brethren of the same religious denomination, and imperiously demanded in order to advance the cause of Missionary benevolence. The unanimity which prevailed in the Convention in regard to the ecclesiastical separation, may be regarded as clearly indicating the opinions of the Baptists of the South upon this measure. [Augusta Constitutionalist of Tuesday.

THE TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL!

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.] FREE TRADE-WHAT IS IT?-The most per lect exemplification of actual free trade which the world ever saw, is to be found in these United States, considered as twenty-six "sovereign and independent" communities. Each buys what it pleases of the others, and sells what they respectively please to buy of it, without let or hindrance --- without the interference of Custom-house officers-without charges or duties of any kind. Is it not a convenient system? Is it not a just one Does it not promote the interests of all?

Apply the protective system to these States, and each of them would lay duties upon the products of each of the others. New York would prohibit the admission of wheat from the West, and of cotton and woollen manufactures from New England: or charge them with exorbitant duties, because she can produce her own wheat, and manufacture her own cloths. Georgia would prohibit the importation of sugar from Louisiana, and elsewhere, because she could grow her own sugar, and by making the duty high enough, the business would be eminently profitable to the growers, though eminently unprofitable to the the commodities which she could most naturally and advantageously produce, for those which other States could more advantageously produce, would, by duties and prohibitions, seek to exclude those foreign commodities. Thus all would do what they could, to invert the order of Nature, raising oranges in Maine, and making ice in Lou-

Substitute 26 nations for the 26 American States, and we are prepared to see how mutually beneficial would be a system of free trade, if mutoally adopted by those nations. But it is said, other nations tax our commodities, and we must tax theirs in return. Is this an honest argument, or only a pretext? If the former, then in proportion as other nations relax their restrictive sys-tem, we shall do the same. If the latter, we shall secretly deprecate any such change, and perhaps openly denounce it, as in the case of the British Anti-Corn Law League. The grand object of that Association is the promotion of free trade; more especially free trade in breadstuffs; and first of all in England herself. The value of breadstuffs imported into Great Britain and Ire land, has amounted into Great Strain and Installand, has amounted into Great Strain and Installand, has amounted into Great Strain and would have been still greater but for the heavy duties. No nation, perhaps, is so deeply interested in a repeal of those duties—the very object of the Anti-Corn Law League—as the United States. Why then should we, or any of us, ally ourselves with the British corn monopolist, against the efforts of

this most excellent and truly noble association?

But we must have revenue. Undoubtedly; and there is no mode of raising it so little burdens to the people, because so little perceived by them, as by duties on imports. We propose no other mode of raising it, except the three or four millions realized annually from the sales of public lands-we know of none better. Still it is a mode which bears very hard upon men of small means, because it compels them to pay almost as much per head, as the same number of rich men; whereas, the latter ought to pay in proportion to their property. A man worth 1,000 dollars, pro-bably consumes half as much of dutiable goods, on an average, as a man worth 100,000 dollars .-Consequently the latter pays but twice as much for the support of Government as the former; whereas, he ought to pay a hundred times a much. But waiving all this, we agree that the necessary revenue, over and above the proceed

of land sales, is best raised by duties on imports

The average annual expenditures of the Government for many years past, have been nearly or quite \$30,000,000. If we should keep clear of wars and other extraordinary charges we may possibly reduce them to \$25,000,000. To do this however, will require the however, will require the most rigid economy.— If we call the revenue from lands \$3,500,000 animports, \$21,500,000. To raise this amount, would require an average duty of twenty-one and a half per cent. on \$100,000,000 of imports; which is about the average of our importations for the last four years. Nearly or quite one-tenth of our imports consist of specie, which of course is free of duty. Sundry other articles are necessarily free of duty, or subject to a less duty than 20 per cent Making these deductions, it would be found that a horizontal duty on all

be, that they, the manufacturers, would have a the Court; and the summons being returned exercise against foreign commodities, of 40 per cuted, and the said Blake B. Woodson bringing protection against foreign commodities, of 40 per cent, on the value; or or two-fifths of the cost of the article. Is not this protection enough? Can Whereupon, on motion of William T. Ballow it be expedient to manufacture, in this country, and Jane Booker, two of the legatees named in

APPOMATTOX COUNTY .- We understand that the new county of Appomattox, carved out of the counties of Campbell, Buckingham, Prince Edward and Charlotte, was regularly organized last Goodman, Zach. T. Goodman, Charles J. Goodman, Thursday, in conformity to the act of the last Le-Thursday, in conformity to the act of the last Le-Thursday, in conformity to the act of the last Legislature. John T. Bocock, Esq., was elected Clerk of the County Court, against a number of competitors. Thomas S. Bocock, Esq., received the appointment of Commonwealth's Attorney—

William his wife, Wm. Wright, and Jane his wife, who was Jane Coleman, Sarah Coleman, the appointment of Commonwealth's Attorneyand A. Legrand, Esq., was appointed Commis-sioner of the Revenue-[Lunchburg Virginian.

Mr. Calhoun is now at his residence near this place, busily engaged in agricultural pursuits,-He seems to have entirely recovered from the attack of sickness which he had at Washington. We understand that his correspondence i large; and we think it nothing but right to remind those who write to him on business of their own that he no longer enjoys the franking privilege, and that his postage bill must be a heavy one.

[Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

The mail failed yesterday from beyond Charles ton. We do not state this, however, by way of complaint; but it rather reminds us to mention with what admirable punctuality and regularity the mail has hitherto for several weeks been received.

[N. O. Bulletin.

that previous to his sailing sales of box Sugars had been made at 13 a 17 rials. [N. Y. Tribune, May 13.

[From the New York Albion, Man 10.] The London Gazette of the 15th ult., announces the appointment of Francis Waring, Esq. Vice Coosul at Alicante, in Spain, to the Consulate of Norfolk, U. S., in room of William Gray, Esq., who retires at his own request on the regulated allowance. Mr. Gray has filled the office of Consul with great honor to him elf for nearly thirty years, having received the appointment immediately after the war of 1812. Mr. Gray was previously in the service of the Go-vernment, and resided at Bermuda, and on all occasions proved himself an able, faithful, and zealous servant of the Crown.

Troup county, Georgia.

[From the Washintgon Union.]

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT'S BY THE PRESIDENT.
Benjamin A. Bidlack, Charge d'Affaires to the
Republic of New Grenada, vice Wm. M. Blackford, recalled.

NAVY DEPARTMENT-Orders, &c. May 12.

The resignation of Lt. Win. A. Jones, of the

Navy, accepted.

May 13. Passed Midshipman George W. Doty, promoted to a lieutenancy, vice Win. A. Jones, re-Lieut, J. Withers Read, furlough extended to

Passed Midshipman Henry Rolando, ordered the store ship Southampton as Acting Master. First Assistant Engineer Hiram Sanford, having returned from Gibraliar, where he had been on duty connected with the wreck of the steamer Missouri, has leave of absence for three months.

BY THE STORE SHIP LEXINGTON. The United States store ship Lexington, Lieutenant Commandant F. B. Ellison, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on Saturday last, from Port Mahon, having on board the remains of the late Captain Edward Rutledge Shubrick.— After landing these remains, the Lexington will proceed to New York.

Mediterranean, under his command, is in good

wreck. She also brings home, as passengers, Passed Midshipman Isaac N. Briceland, who is in ill health; Midshipmen Reuben Harris, Richard Aulick, and Edward C. Stout, and Acting Master's Mates Peter P. Brady, James P. Ro-

en invalid seamen from the squadron. The United States ship Plymouth, some time during the last summer, struck on a sunken rock off the island of Mytelene, in the Grecian Archipelago, by which accident her forefoot sustained some damage, and several sheets of her copper were rubbed off. On application to Vice Admiral Baudin, prefet at Toulon, permission was courteously and promptly given to take the Plymouth into dock; which was accordingly done, and every possible facility afforded to repair the

LAST NEWS FROM MEXICO. Letters have been received from the Home Squadron, dated at Vera Cruz, April 22. It appears that, on the 15th April, Commodore Con-ner made the city of La Vera Cruz, but, owing to light and contrary winds, was not able to anchor before the place until the 18th. At the same time, the barque Anahuac, from New York, with General Almonte on board, anchored in the

The squadron communicated with the authorities at La Vera Cruz. The officer sent on shore was courteously received, and the usual offers were made, of granting every facility to the squadron for attaining whatever it might be in equal number of guns were returned by the fortress, Our minister has been informed that no further diplomatic intercourse can be allowed between the government of Mexico and the United States. pressed with the important fact, that the President grounds for complaint in any particular case With this exception, our relations with Mexico should have near him a confidential friend, who remain as before.

DIRECTORS OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA

noncer: and appointed to	the Precuire
NORFO	LK.
Wm. W. Sharp* Thomas A. Hardy Sam'l W. Paul H. B. Reardon F. W. Southgate.	By THE EXECUTIVE. James Cornick Myer Myers Ch. H. Shield John H. Rowland.
RICHMO	OND.
John C. Hobson* John L. Bacon Thomas M. Smith Geo, T. Booker	Arch'd Thomas Wm. C. Allen Wm. B. Hamilton
PETERSE	URG.
Geo. W. Bolling* C. Fisher James Orr J. B. Cogbill.	Lewis Lausford D. W. Bragg R. K. Meade.
CLARKS	VILLE.
F. W. Venable* R. Y. Overby S. V. Watkins A. Beyd.	Edmund Herter, E. A. Williams, Wm. Amis,

*Presidents of the Bank and Branches

Assets.

EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA and its Branches.

taken from the statements of the 31st March,

а	Loans to individuals,				
	&c.	2,112,614	66	2,393,083	27
	Foreign Bills of Ex-			1000000	
	change,	50,371	68	5,823	89
1	Suspended debt at	- CTOMPONT			
	Clarksville,	187	50		
	Va. State Stock,	250,045		245,045	
	Exchange Bank stock	12 985	50	27,426	50
쳶	Due from other Banks:	Terrent (
20	In account,	288,751	97	129,813	55
	In notes of Va. Banks	187,739		115,765	
	In Notes of other				
i	Banks:	71,714		95,418	
1	Real Estate, in bank-				
	ing houses, &c.	94,818	05	92,391	87
3	Specie,	324,160	76	276,809	38
	Resulting balance of	HT0			
	transactions in tran-				
•	situ. Bank and				
1	branches			17,408	91
					-
,		3,393,388	15	3,398,985	37
e	T to Little tone	1844.		1845.	
5	Liabilities:	1,726,342		1,726,300	
	Capital Stock	647,416		668,927	
)-	Circulation			000,041	
v	Due to other Banks	The same of the sa	× -110-	Samuel Stands	1202

situ, Bank and branches		17,408 91
	3,393,388 12	3,398,985 37
Liabilities: Capital Stock Circulation	1844. 1,726,342-23 647,416	1845. 1,726,300 668,927
Due to other Banks in account Deposits Excess of assets	75,152 21 813,273 57 130,320 74	89,596 50 779,693 04 134,468 83
Resulting balance of transactions in transactions in transactions in transactions in transactions and branches		

3 393 388 19 3 398 985 37 W. SOUTHGATE, Cashier.

IN CHANCERY-VINGINIA : At a Circuit So-Perior Court of Law and Chancery, continued and held for Cumberland county, at the Court House of said county, on the 27th day of March,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, other articles must be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent, in order to afford the requisite revenue.

And the cost and charges of importation would be Court of Camberland, has in his possession as Court of Camberland, has in his possession as Court of Camberland, has in his possession has a Court of Camberland, has a Court of Camberland, has a Court of Camberland, has a court of Camberland h equal to about 15 per cent, more.

So that the worst that could happen to the manufacturers, should the doctrines of the most ultra
free trade men, so called, be catried out, would
the trade men, so called, be catried out, would
the trade men, so called, be catried out, would
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the trade men, so called, be catried out, would
the trade men, so called, be catried out, would
the trade men, so called, be catried out, would
the trade men, so called, be catried out, would be trade men. goods which can be made two-fifths cheaper elsewhere? Cannot our labor be turned to better account in some other way?

the said Will—and thereupon a summons is awarded against William T. Ballow, (called Thomas in the Will,) Charles A. Ballow, Win. Monigomery Ballow, Elizabeth R. Ballow, Win. Monigomery Ballow, John Ballow, Elwin H. Ballow, Henry Ballow, John Ballow, Elwin Ballow, Jas. Ballow, Geo. Ballow, Aug. T. Walton, and Mary E. his wife, Louisa Colquitt, Jas. H. Charles Coleman, Horace Alderson, Henry Alderson, Sterling Alderson, Charles Ballow, John T. Ballow, Wm. T. Ballow, Wm. Ballow, Catharine Ballow, Elizabeth Ballow, Diannah Baltarine Ballow, Elizabeth Ball low, Thomas Hudson, Nancy Hudson, Hyram Hudson, Thos. W. Dowdy, and Mary P. his wife, T. E. Jones, and Elizabeth A. his wife, Mary F. Crank, Wm. T. Crank, Joseph H. Crank, Hyram H. Crank, Hez. Ford, and Elizabeth his wife, Samuel Wallace, and Ann his wife, to appear here on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county aforesaid, at the Court House, to show cause, if any there be, why the Will aforesaid should not be admitted to probat: And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Wallace and Ann F., his wife; Henry, John and Edwin Ballow, children of Charles Ballow, deceased; Samuel Bagwell and Willianna, wife, daughter of Zachariah Goodman; William H. Ballow; Horace, Henry and Sterling Alder-FROM MATANZAS.—Capt. Clark, of schr Patuxent, arrived yesterday from Mantanzas, reports that previous to his sailing sales of box Sugars had been made at 13 a 17 risks. children of John Ballow and Diaunan Ballow, children of John Ballow, dec'd; Eliza A., Mary F., William T., Joseph H. and Hiram, H. Crank, children of Elizabeth Crank, dec'd; and Augustus T. Walton and Mary Eliza, his wife, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth-It is ordered that they do appear here on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county aforesaid, at the Court House, to show cause, if any there be, why the said Will should not be admitted to probat; and it is further ordered, that the foregoing

lished in the city of Richmond, for eight weeks successively. A Copy—Teste:

May 16—cw8w JOHN DANIEL, C.

order be inserted in some public newspaper, pub-

- Van

RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, May 16, 1845.

THE PUBLIC INTERESTS. It will have been observed, that we have already made liberal extracts from the Washington Union. We have done so, because they were full liable authority. The Whig press have teemed with windy articles upon the immoral picture of a "Government organ" at Washington City, Despatches have been received from Commodore Smith, but they contain nothing very important. It is believed that our squadron in the manufacture of things, be a hireling of power, and must sacrifice his independence to the delivery of the manufacture of things, be a hireling of power, and must sacrifice his independence to the delivery of the manufacture of things, be a hireling of power, and must sacrifice his independence to the delivery of the manufacture of things, be a hireling of power. putation. In the special case of the Union, these injustice and false reasoning. The Editor of the he is not overworking himself. bertson, Algernon Smith, Joseph W. Arnold, F. S. McGrath, and John G. Sproston. Also, eight Union would never have abandoned the domestic charms of his home in Virginia, nor have resigned the helm of the old Enquirer, had he not a long editorial life in Virginia. He was convinced that the President and himself were guided by the same political principles, and both anx- others. In the minute details of business, that in taking charge of the Union, he should or give us none!" He went, therefore, not as a tool of power, an echo of the thoughts and commands of others, but as a free citizen of a great of his predecessors."

Whilst Col. Polk is thus trying to do his duty ammation of true principles, and boldly to avow those principles to the world. He was convinced. that the President was fully imbued with the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, willing to listen to the truth from the lips of an honest adviser, and to weigh with attention the suggestions of one, who has never swerved from the line of duty and devotion to his country. Fully im- his friends suppose, however, that they have good might trankly lay before him the wishes of the might frankly lay before him the wishes of the | will not be closed to the calls of justice. But it is people, as expressed in the public journals—who | to be hoped that every friend will be so far dispo-AND BRANCHES, recently elected by the Stock- might defend his conduct against the misrepresed to do him right as not unnecessarily to suspect holders and appointed by the Executive influence of the Administration, and might explain to the constituent body the leading principles upon which its general policy was based, the | number, tate Editor of the Enquirer took his post at Wash- be done to him. ington City, and has, thus far, enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing, that his high opinion of Mr-Polk, and the anticipations of a beneficial administration of the public interests, have not been disappointed. He has thought it due to the Republican Party to assume his arduous and responsible duties at Washington City, and has no fear, we are certain, that the independence which has always characterized him will be weakened, or at all affected, by the temptation which some of the narrow-spirited Whig Editors, who have no re-

dow of the Executive Councils. With this imperfect explanation, we ask the especial attention of our readers to the following article from Tuesday's Union. It indicates the line of policy which the President has marked out and which all must approve. It will satisfy the freemen of America, that, in putting aside the claims of Henry Clay, the vannted favorite of the nation, and, in calling from retirement and investing with the highest honors the "obscure and hundredth-rate" James K. Polk, they have done a wise thing, which must redound to the benefit and honor of the country. In Mr. Polk they have found a President devoted to his high labors-resolved to administer the Government upon the principles of the Constitution, and with justice, moderation, firmness and proper regard to each and every portion of the country. Turning his face against all diques, declining a reelection, and, in the discharge of his duties, looking not to the success of any favorite, but to the public good, he has made a most successful beginning, and the public judgment will sustain him. Our readers well remember, that the most important revelations in the following article were shadowed forth in the Enquirer some time since. It will thus be seen, that time has so far verified our pledges on behalf of the administration-and we are justified in expecting, for the future, a similar realization of the wishes of the people. Let the President go on to fill up the outline defined in the article from the Union, and the whole people will be satisfied, and we shall have one of the most popular administrations with

[From the Washington Union.] APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

which the country has been blessed:

A respectable correspondent from the State of Ohio, uses partly the language of complaint and perhaps of advice, on the dispensation of the ex-ecutive patronage. He remarks, that there is "no ossible way to rally the Democratic party and seep them together, except the friends of all the Presidential candidates are fairly and equally dealt by according to their political standing, remarks, that "the President must attend to it in the people satisfied, and our principles preserved time, or there may be a serious division among the party in future struggles."

We lay these suggestions at once before the country, that we may answer them freely and United States knows no cliques in the Republican party; that, in the dispensation of the public offiin giving or refusing office, he does not ask himself nor does he ask others, "whether this man was a friend of Mr. Van Buren," or "that a friend of Mr. Calhoun, or Mr. Cass, or Mr. Buchan-In filling up vacancies, he takes care to put in Republicans who are amply qualified, according to the best lights which are presented to unconscious of having acted upon a different prin-ciple—that he knows no foundation for any such complaint-that he has made no such marked discrimination as our correspondent describes nor will be make any such appointment, with any regard to the succession, which he is determined not to recognise in any form, as the rule of his conduct or the reason of his preference. He has enjoined the same course of action up-on the members of his Cabinet, and will take care to see as far as possible, that this rule will be faithfully carried out by all the officers, whom he calls to co-operate with him in the public service. He has already declared, more than once, that he himself will not be a candidate for a second term of office. He has authorized us to declare it again in the Prospectus which we have submitted to the nation, as the creed of our own! faith, and the guide of own course. He goes in for one term only; to serve his country to the best of his ability, and anxious to testify his gratitude to the people who have honored him with their confidence, by devoting himself to their service, and not to his own continuance in office. He does not, therefore, design to shape his administration to assist any aspirant or to election; but to carry out faithfully the powers

which the people have placed in his hands.

Acting upon this high and proper principle, the
President will seek to do his duty to the country. fearless of all consequences, and regardless of all misconstruction. And, acting in this spirit, he certainly has a right to expect the most liberal construction himself from those who are, or who profess to be, his friends. Errors he may commit in his appointments to office. Men may be worthy of his confidence. The overweening partiality of some, or the wilful deception of others, or some involuntary mistake and ignorance of character, may cause men to be presented to his se-

Or may we not have been ourselves mistaken?— which the Democracy owe him, to place him in May be not have good reason for the course he the Gubernatorial chair. has taken? Why should we suppose that he does not intend to heal fairly and equally by the friends

ness, and sometimes his mind not free from anxious care. Those who see much of him can judge for themselves of the anxiety which he feels in conscientiously discharging his duties. Few men are capable of the labors which he encounters; and lew in his place would devote them-selves with the same assiduity to the public service. He works from ten to twelve hours in every twenty-four. He holds two cabinets a week. He sees visiters two hours every day when the cabinet is not employed. The labor of receiving so many persons is of itself sometimes sufficient to fatigue him. He is also in frequent commuof matter deeply interesting to the general public, and came in such a shape as to render them reter which he receives is far from being inconsiderable. Letters of recommendation are pouring in upon him in favor of applicants for office. We understand that the other day he had to apwhose Editor must, in the nature of things, be a point four officers in one of our principal towns, pendence to the daily commendation of every act triends. The President had to wade through the of those high in authority. Is it right that the budgets of letters which each one presented to his of those high in authority. Is it right that the beauthern Baptist Convention.

After a very neat and appropriate address of motive and appropriate address of the Convention on the Chairman, and prayer, the Convention and Prayer, the Convention digital and the self-rest assistant Engineer, and two men attached to the late United States steamer Missouri, who had been left behind to assist in recovering the story of the self-rest and those high in authority. Is it right that the budgets of letters which each one presented to his consideration. He is attempting to keep the business of his office under as far as possible, and should be judged by the feelings of these Whigh in authority. Is it right that the budgets of letters which each one presented to his consideration. He is attempting to keep the business of his office under as far as possible, and to make every movement as promptly as the public which an honorable man, occupying the specific the 450d hymn. tial press, should leel for himself and for his renow doing, without serious injury to his constitution. In fact, we doubt very much whether, with Whig censors have committed a flagrant act of the care upon his mind, and the laboron his body, Nashville Union portray the man, when it said

of him, before he came to Washingtonworks with a degree of method in all its details been satisfied, in his own conscience, that in which peculiarly qualifies him for an executive Washington he would be as free to speak his true other. He is remarkable for his promptness and sentiments, and give as honest advice, as during punctuality in all his engagements. It is an established rule with him never to postpone what ought to be done immediately; and that which can be done by himself he never shifts upon ious to carry out the Jeffersonian dectrines which | perfect system in business, and his caracity for have always been their teacon light. He felt enduring intense labor, make him remarkable for his accuracy. Regular in his habits, temperate in all things, endowed with a rich treasure remain a free man-and, in his first ad- of common sense, ambitions to maintain the good dress, he declared, "Give us an honest fame opinion of his country, and honestly devoted to its best interests, he will rise in the estimation of the

under the influence of such motives, it would be well for his triends to spare him all unnecessary complaints. Why suspect him of undue par-tiality towards one clique, or of unfounded injustice towards another? Why raise any clamor, because any one may be disappointed in receiving office for himself, or seeing his friend disappointed, where there are so few offices and so many competitors? If any of they have a right to lay this grievances before the President. The doors of the White House portion of his supporters and friends. He has cares enough to encounter, without adding quer-Justice is all he asks; and let justice

THE FRUITS OF OUR VICTORY. Our recent unprecedented victory in Virginia would be glorous enough, were it only for the signal reboke it has inflicted upon the Whig majority of the last Legislature. Never did a party more richly deserve such a heavy censure from the constituent body, than did the Whies last Winter, for their many offences against propriety and the rights of the people-Amongst other misdeeds, they deserved reprobation for their shuffling, undignified course on the Texas question, then as fatal to every one who comes within the shabecause they imagined themselves to be insulted by a single and natural interrogatory-for ejecting in hot haste the representative from Bath, and foisting in a man who did not dare to appear before his constituents at the late election and submit his ly, for breaking up a solemn joint order, and dewhich they themselves had tendered to the Republican members. Their extraordinary course, also, in the cases of the contested Whig members from Fairtax, Caroline, Wood and Ruchie, was far from becoming a dignified and impartial deliberative body-and the result in those counties has clearly shown what construction the people placed upon their actions. This alone, we repeat, would be glory enough in vindicating the character of Virginia, and placing her on her former

high ground But this is not all. There are substantial truits of our victory, which must be properly employed for the benefit of our cause and the further establishment of our principles. The next Legislature will be called upon to elect a Governor and a United States Senator, in place of ment, which the Enquirer, with sincere good-will advised him to embrace, many years since; but which, unfortunately for his reputation and political success, he thought proper to decline. On these two appointments, the Republican press have taken the field early. We are glad of itfor we know no better plan of selecting good officers and true men, than by freely and fully, though courteously, discussing their claims. By this means, the people can be enlightened as to the true qualifications of the candidates, and may instruct their delegates to vote for the proper men-of course leaving it to their judgment to first choice should tail, but making it their imperative duty to unite upon the man, whom a majority of the party should bring forward. By mendations and merits." He further re- this course alone, can our party be kept together,

harmless. It is highly important, therefore, that the opinions of the press should be known, and, while we frankly before the same tribunal. We speak advisedly, when we say that the President of the ences, preferring to collect, at our central position, ences, preferring to collect, at our central position, the sentiments of our friends throughout the State, and keep the Republicans in every section ces, he makes no discrimination among the friends of the late Presidential candidates; that, informed of the general movements and wishes on this matter; we commence to-day the plan of registering the expressions of public opinion, as far as they have reached us in the newspapers .-We would add, that we have received, and shall explain who Peytona is: publish at an early date, a communication from King William, nominating Ex-President Tyler his mind, to discharge its duties—who "are honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution." We state further, and advisedly, that the President is brough, of the county of Bath, connected with the office of Senator, as the candidate from the West. The following are the demonstrations of public opinion, developed in the Republican journals,

which we have received: [From the Valley Star.] In this state of the case it becomes us now to cast about, and ascertain the people's choice for each of these offices. Already has our friend of the "Virginia Republican" presented the name of William Lucas for the office of Governor, and accompanies the annunciation with some handsome compliments to his ability, and devotion to the Republican cause. We prefer John Ruther-foord of Richmond—the man whom Whig intole-rance proscribed last Winter—and ejected from the council. He is competent in all respects.-He possesses, in a most marked degree, the talents, experience, integrity, industry, and devotion to the principles of the party, which eminently fit him for discharging the duties of the office credi-bly to himselt, and usefully to the State. Let, then, "the stone which the builders rejected become the head of the corner." Let the proscribed last Winter be the chosen of next Winter. Let him who was hurled out of office last Winter, without a fault, be elevated to the Gubernatorial Chair of the State.

The first question to be settled in regard to the Senator, is as to whether he shall come from the East or West. If from the East, our voice is for William Smith-if from the West, we shall go for Judge Isaac S. Pennybacker. Either is capa-ble and faithful, and either would be efficient.-We ask our brethren now to speak out. Give us your views on these matters freely and frankly, that, by a comparison of opinions, we may arrive at that conclusion which shall best secure the unity and strength of our party.

[From the Rockingham Register.]

always make due allowances for his position. - | erfoord will be presented for that high office. -They will be disposed to attribute any mistake to error and not to design. When they do not apaprove his appointments, they will take care to avoid all ungenerous complaints. They will the office of Councillor last year by Whig intol-sometimes say: "Mr. Polk has been deceived — erance and proscription, and it is but a duty

[From the Fredericksburg Recorder.] Various names have been suggested in connexion with the Gubernatorial chair, which is to be of all the candidates?"

of all the candidates?"

ion with the Gubernatorian chair, which is does filled by the next Legislature. Among them, that the Gubernatorian chair, which is does for the candidates?"

in with the Gubernatorian chair, which is does for the candidates?"

in with the Gubernatorian chair, which is does for the candidates?"

in with the Gubernatorian chair, which is does for the candidates?" of Ex-Councillor Rutherfoord is conspicious. He would be acceptable to the Democratic party generally, provided he can give us of the East, the necessary evidence of his soundness upon the subject of Internal Improvements. We must have some man who will set his face resolutely, against the plundering policy of past aministra-

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS!

"WHO IS PEYTONA?" We cannot help rejoicing at the success of the gallant Southern nag, Peytona, over the laurelcovered Northern mare, Fashion, hitherto considered invincible. This great race has excited more interest than any that has taken place in ed the glory she lost in the race between Eclipse For one of them there were not less than thirteen candidates, each of them backed by numerous What makes the triumph so much the more brilliant, is the fact, that the "knowing ones" have been so terribly taken in. The result of the contest on Tuesday, forcibly reminds us of our feelings of delight at the issue of the great Presidential race in November. "Who is James K. Polk?" asked the vaunting friends of the "popular favorite and invincible" Harry Clay, "Who is Peytona?" resounded from the lips of the overhumbled her proud head. The astounding result in each case has produced a similar effect upon the public mind. Peytona now ranks first of her "He is not only a man of untiring labor, but he race, and she will be tie "fashion" of the day.

The following will give all desirable information to our readers, who are perhaps as anxious to hear the news as we were:

From the N. Y. Sun, Extra, of Tuesday Afternoon THE GREAT MATCH RACE-FASHION

BEATEN The great contest between Fashion and Pevona has created an unpreceded excitement, and at least one hundred thousand people have assembled on the ground to witness the perform-

The number of sporting men from the South is incredible, and the greatest animation prevails among the backers of each horse, betting freely.

In addition to the purse of \$20,000, at least fire hundred thousand dollars depend on the result of this contest. The weather is all that could be desired the thunder shower of last evening having laid the

fust and cooled the atmosphere. The sun is partially concealed by a light haze and a refreshing N. E. breeze passes over the course. The horses are in excellent condition

Fashion is the favorite with the North of course; and some of her backers, to show their confidence. offered 2 to 1 on the result, which was freely taken by the backers of Peytona.

Result of the First Heat-Peytona came in ahead, time 7 minutes 394 seconds.

After the first heat the betting was 2 to 1, 3 to 2, and 10 to 7 on Peytona which was freely taken.

Result of the Second Heat-Peytona came in ahead, winning the heat and purse in 7 minutes

1 From the New York Tribune.1 The excitement was great when the horses appeared at the tap of the drum, and betting be-came still more tayorable to the Southern horse when she was stripped. The North had been backing Fashion heavily, but there was now a fisposition to hedge, and odds could be had on Peytona. Both horses appeared to be perfectly right, although Peytona had rather the most lively and gamely look. Both horses have been described in several of the city papers, and we think t useless to repeat the description.

The horses got off well together at the first start,

Peytona having the inside, which she kept, as well as the lead, and won the first heat by three lengths, amid the shouts of the excited crowd.— The betting was now 100 to 50, and even occasionally larger odds, on the Southern horse, and few takers.

When the horses came up for the second heat, ion being apparently the most distressed. After one false start they went off at a slashing pace, in the race became intense. When they passed the judges' stand on the fourth mile Peytona was iorses to their utmost speed. On the last quarter Peytona made a brush, and it was evident that her immense stride was doing the business .-Coming down the straight turn to the judges' stand, she gained slightly at every jump, and

(some say half a million) from the pockets of the North to the pockets of the South.

The time, it will be seen, was not very good, the first heat being 7} seconds longer than the first heat being 71 seconds tonger than Fashion's first heat with Boston. The first heat was run in 7391, and the second in 7 45.

that rent the welkin was the signal for the trans-

the heat and race by half a length.

Peytona has now won for her owners \$62,600 horse on the Turt in this country.

This has been one of the most exciting races

freely backed, until within a few days, by our sporting circles, we suppose Park Row and Vesey street are nearly cleaned out. [From the New York Sun.]

was warm. The Empire Club and Captain Rynders were upon the ground, numbering fifty or sixty in all. The Captain received \$500 to clear the course, which he did in short orduct throughout was most praiseworthy; and the

the confidence of Northerners in their favorite, Fashion, that they continued to bet largely upon her success. They have lost immense sums.

The New York Tribune says: "A gentleman from Virginia had his pocket-book stolen, while he was crossing the river last evening, returning from the race. It contained nine one hundred dollar notes on the Bank of Virginia."

The following, from the New York Sun, will

THE GREAT RACE THIS DAY .- Generally and white hats, so proverbial as the summer wear at the South, show that we have some of the praction, which must necessarily become the constant book of reference to those who take interest tical sportsmen amongst us, and large sums of in public affairs, will stamp its editor's char-money will change hands this day—the purse of acteristic attachment to the great principles of \$20,000 alone being an enormous one to be deci-ded by two horses-being the great attraction- will learn from him to keep the mind's eye high betting implying great speed and blood.-Another important fact is, that it is the fifth con test of the North against the South. The great vernment, which the Federalists always labor struggle occurred in 1823, between Eclipse and to place in the background, lest the evident con-Henry, succeeded by similar contests of speed between Flittilla and Ariel, Bascombe and Post Boy, Fashion and Boston, but these contests only whetted the edge of unsatiated appetite, and these sports of the turf have continued to be enthusias-Fashion is said to have a rich satin surface of bright chesnut color, some 154 hands high. She comes from what would be called high and successful ancestry in this country and Europe, and in her family she boasts of Bonnets of Blue, Charley, Reality, Sir Archy, Trustee, and Spanker. She was born in 1837, at Madison, Morris county, N. J., and bred by Wm. Gibbins, Esq. Fashion, in various races, has wen for her owner upwards of \$40 000.

Peylona is a native of Florence, Alabama, with any quantity of high blood in her veins, and one of herancestors was the famous Arabian Godolphin. She is a light sorrel and of immense proportions, being sixteen hands high, not of the deli-cacy and address of Fashion, but full of force, energy and promise. She also has won \$42,000 in different sums for her owner, and both creatures are under the care of perfect trainers. learn that the assemblage on the course this day will be exceedingly numerous, particularly among the ladics, and there are to be some new and ele-gant turn-outs. Those who do not travel in their FOR HIRE, the balance of the year, two likely accountry. A probable of the Crown.

FOR HIRE, the balance of the year, two likely accountry. A probable of the Crown is several formal of the Crown.

FOR HIRE, the balance of the year, two likely accountry is innecent of all such frauds, and no one could in rangements under Justice Maise will be a such that the name of John Ruth-rountry accountry. Apply to roun country, Georgia.

FOR HIRE, the balance of the year, two likely is innecent of all such frauds, and no one could in the next Virginia and active political friends in every State and Territory will be conducted with safety and decorum.

Sometimes be betrayed. Yet liberal men will be conducted with safety and decorum.

May 16

FOR HIRE, the balance of the year, two likely is innocent of all such frauds, and no one could in the age. I trust our influential and active political friends in every State and Territory will be conducted with safety and decorum.

May 16

May 16

No. 3

passage of the Convention Bill, which had given News says:

"The vote on the question of Convention or no Convention, will be submitted to the people at the general election in November. If adopted, dele-gates are to be elected on the first Tuesday in April, and the convention to assemble at the Ca-pitol on the last Monday in May, 1846."

The new Mayor, Havemeyer, was installed on Tuesday. He sent in a long and clear message. The ceremony on such an occasion is rather more important than in our little city.

They are such as to keep the Executive

and Cabinet at work for more than twelve hours

To the Editors of the Enquirer : WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1845.

in the twenty-lour. "Working men" they may well be called; for they have gone at their task this country. The South has now fully recover- with an evident intention of rooting out the many evils which have been gradually fastening themselves on the administration of the General Government, for a long series of years. This is a Herculean undertaking, and men of less nerve and capacity for patient investigation would shrink from it; but the circumstances under which they were called to their present dunation, in fact, as well as in name-to act up to the spirit of the age, which you know imperio ly calls for reform and improvement in public affairs, as well as in the mental, moral, and so cial condition of society. It is fortunate for the country, that our rulers are entirely fitted for the confident backers of Fashion, who had never task, and have each an ambition to excel the other, in coming nearer to the example of the President himself. Some of your readers may fancy me too partial to my own political leaders; but were they in this city, and could witness the new life and system which appears to have been infused into all branches of the public service, would agree that the praises showered on Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, not only by their supporters, but by the opposition press generally, are well earned, in every respect. Thousands of rumors and surmises relative to the condition our relations with England, Brazil, Texas, and Mexico, find their way into the public prints. The letter writers are industrious; and when they are as completely in the dark (as at present) upon the most important topics of general interest, are, of course, thrown upon individual speculations, to eke out sufficient matter to attract public attention. This is all praiseworthy enough, when one looks but to the interest of "the craft," who thrive best when the publie mind is in a state of undue excitement. probable that the efforts of the most indefatigable and dangerous enemies of the Republican party— the Federal press—are likely, at the present time, to do almost as much towards strengthening our cause, as the exertions of our own friends, who, with pen in hand, daily and weekly labor to defend and advance the principles inscribed on the banner of the disciples of Thomas Jefferson.-They will help our cause, by directing public attention more closely to the fidelity with which Mr. Polk and his aids are laboring for the true into quarrel with my neighbor for the want of itwith those who are more struck with his teeth, head and the speaking intelligence of his eye .within four years, absolutely given away some ten thousand dollars (in such a manner too as to disguise the fact from the recipients) to persons who lost their employment under Governnecessary for one to have fallen under friends whose active sympathy asked no reward but inward satisfaction at having done a good deed. I do not believe that Messis. Blair and

terest of the country, as a whole, and for that of the people, as a community—whose prosperity and liberties are held in the hollow of their hands. It has of late become quite "the go" with newspaper gossips to "run on" about the personal beauty of Francis P. Blair, Esq. There is no accounting for tastes; so, I will not undertake than with the highly intellectual contour of his "Handsome is as handsome does," is a good old nursery "saw," and it applies most admirably to the case in point, as you will admit when I tell you, that Francis P. Blair and his partner have, ment, in this city, on the accessson of the late ruthless Whig administration. It was but operation of Mr. Clay's rule, "We can't afford to keep your friends in office, sir," to find in them Rives know any one is apprized of this fact. It per cent. prem. therefore reflects so much the more credit on er-man" is none of the handsomest, yet it covers a heart as graceful as it is grateful. Fashion getting the inside. During the first three miles the horses ran together with scarcely a perceptible difference between them, and the interest of the veteran (Thomas Ritchie, Sr., Esq.,) to whom for so many long years they the judges' stand on the fourth mile Peytona was accustomed to look for general political informa-tion, and for the defence of the principles of the Revolutionary Fathers of Virginia, which their patriotic sons yet regard as the title deed to their constitutional rights. You must, therefore, excuse me, if I write somewhat at length of Mr. Ritchie and the "Union." His business habits, of course, stick by him here as in Richmond. From the came in (Fashion under whip and spur) winning rising of the sun 'till midnight, he is industriously engaged in preparing editorial and collecting and arranging the rest of the matter for his new paper. The shout fer of at least one hundred thousand dollars which he has already placed at the head of the

political press of the country. I understand it is daily receiving the most effective proofs of the confidence of the people, without respect to party, in the way of increased circulation. The rush for the "Union" is but second to that for the "Extra Globe" at the commencement of the canvass of 1840-when, in two or three months, its issue 31 a 32 in purses in six years, never having been beaten. She has probably won much more for them in side fore me the semi-weekly. I have before me the semi-weekly Union of last night; bets. Having conquered the victor of twenty-three fields, she may be considered the paramount sheet I ever saw. This is a bold assertion, but I have, perhaps, as general acquaintance with the journals of the country as any man in it; and in Mr. Rives, who is now enjoying a dignified retire- the North has ever known, and as Fashion was my day have labored at least long enough on the tread mill of the public press to know what is requisite to make a paper both interesting and useful. This number contains about twelve voluminous columns of original matter devoted to the condition of our foreign relations, to the support of the principles of the Republican party, and to elevated science and literature-One of his men was struck with a club, and lected matter upon news, political, and other toseverely injured. Fights and rows occurred in the vicinity of the course during the day; one man is said to have been killed by being run over sketched out by the administration and its editor, by the railroad train; thimble riggers and gam- is an enterprize worthy of such intellects and enblers were unusually numerous, and large sums ergy. It at once does away with the serious of money were extracted by pick pockets.— drawbacks under which the Democratic party There were about five hundred tychicles on the have labored from the misrepresentations of the select the next most agreeable candidate, it their ground. The Long Island Railroad despatched | Federal press (as to the views and acts of the four trains of twelve cars and two locomotives each, having about ten thousand passengers.— Executive) on the one hand, and the difference in tone and feeling among the numerous conduc-1.300 bushels Pennsylvania mixed at 411 or

There was some excitement against Captain tors of Democratic papers on the other. As its Rynders; but we are assured by gentlemen, in editor holds daily converse with the administrawhom we place entire confidence, that his con-duct throughout was most praiseworthy; and the of which he treats, the public may look to him race would have been seriously interrupted had not his excellent police regulations been enforced with confidence for the policy of the General Government; and the readers of the Union are thus, with energy and decision.

Even after the result of the first heart, such was

as it were, enabled to have a daily, semi-weekly or weekly interview with the Executive and his cabinet-to learn directly from themselves what they are doing and why they do it. Mr. Polk has made a manly move in thus throwing himself immediately upon public sentiment for its judgment on his administrative policy. The response of the press generally, will keep him better informed of the wishes of the true sovereign in the land—public opinion—and thus enable him to guard the interests

S4 75.

A S.

Flour a of the people of the whole Union with more effective care. This move will also exert a most beneficial influence upon the manner in which polipeaking, we are not much of a racing communi- tical contests between the two great parties are to ty, excepting when an extraordinary match is to be conducted in future; and it will not be without come off, and then an interest is taken in these trials of speed. The city is filling with strangers; intellectual condition of the masses. For the

> fixed with eagle gaze, upon the important axioms in the theory of the American Goof constitutional liberty, may show the country more clearly the necessity of preserving the main power of the nation where our wise and patriotic fathers placed it—in the people of the States. It will thus reform abuses which have by degrees crept into all contests between the two great par-The "Moum et tuum" issues between sectional leaders will be thrown aside, and our opponents forced to stand before the country upon

the political principles of Alexander Hamilton and Henry Clay alone. Upon these, they have never yet ventured to do tair and manly battle without sustaining an inglorious defeat. The Union, too, must bear the immediate impress of the practical and philosophical minds of the Executive and his Cabinet, as it will be impossible for Mr. Ritchie to hold daily consultaions with these gentlemen, upon the subject mat ter of his editorials, without naturally bringing the reasoning upon which they may base their official views and acts to his aid, in sustaining their positions. Am I not correct, therefore, in prophesying for the new Government organ an We influence in behalf of our principles, such as no journal in America has heretofore exercised?--The numbers of the Union already before the public are a very sufficient guaranty that its El own vehicles will find ample accommodations in the Rail Road Cars. One hundred cars and nine hand in Washington for making it the leading locomotives will start every hour from the tunnel | general and political newspaper of the country, but at the South Ferry, commencing at 7 A. M., and that he is laboring to give it that reputation—to every half hour from 11 to 1. The Police ar-

) assistance of Mr. Ritchie, in his praiser, The N. Y. Morning News rejoices at the final in constant communication with their public to vants, and to place the political issues of the der rise to much excitement and angry debate. The on principle—their proper basis. If all leading men who value the doctrines of Jefferson, x join, in inducing the people of the country large to read the Union regularly, they will s, find that the influence of Mr. Ritchie's pen, th its columns, can do as much for the Democra party throughout the twenty-six States, as it lready done in Virginia, through the columns Yours truly. the Enquirer.

THEATRE .- This Evening the Opera Compa will perform the musical farce of the Loan of Lover; after which, Shin-de-heel-a will be peated, by the particular desire of several pair. of the Opera, who wish to witness it a seed time.

Although the Administration are making little "noise in the world," they are laboring with great activity of body and mind. One not in Wash-To the Editors of the Enquirer :

GRAYSON Co., Va., May 2, 1845 Dear Sirs: The battle is fought in Little T-nessee, and the Democracy have achieved glorious victory. In this (Grayson and Carr. Mr. Wm. C. Parks (Dem.) is re-elected or Col. John Carroll (Dem.) for the House Delegates. Col. George runs ahead of Coles Hopkins 90 votes in Grayson and Carroll. from what we learn, no doubt but Col. Hopkit-

re-elected by a small majority. Wythe has elected Mr. Lettwitch (Dem.) was out any opposition: gain. Mr. Deskins (Des is elected in Floyd over Mr. Helms (Wig Democratic gain. Mr. Edmonson (Dem. elected in Monigomery, over Mr. Preston (W. Dem. gain. Mr. Pendleton (Dem.) is elected. Giles and Mercer, another Democratic gain the East has done any thing like the Southwe the State is safe to the Democracy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD

RICHMOND MARKETS-May 16 TOBACCO-The inspections are large, but there been very little change in prices since the last wen We quote lugs at \$1 75 a \$2 30, common leaf \$2 75, \$4; middling \$4 a 5; good to fine \$6 a \$8 75; extra n nufacturing sells from \$10 to 25. For good and fine qu lities the demand continues active. FLOUR-\$4; a 94 75 per barrel.

FLOUR—\$41 a \$4.75 per bairel.

WHEAT—None coming in.

CORN—30 cents per bushel.

OATS—26 a 28 cents from wagons and radroad.

WHEAT OFFAL—Bran 12 cts; Shorts 16 ct,

Brown-sint 25 cts; Ship stoff 35 cts.

COTTON—51 a 61 cents per lb.

COTTON YARNS—Richmond and Manchester (Factory prices) Nos. 4 to 12, 17 c.; Nos. 12 to 25, 18 c.

PROVISIONS—Smithfield and city cured Bacon, log round, 5 a 24 c.; Baltimore and Western, hog round, 5 a 8 c.; sides, 14 a 8 c.; shoulders 6 a 7 c.; joles 14 a 5 c.

Lard—Smithfield and Baltimore, 84 a 9 c.

CATTILE—Beef, from \$2 to 10 \$5.50; Sheep, from 4; to \$2.70; Hogs, from \$4 to \$4.25.

BUTTER—Mountain wholesale, for common from 15 to 15 c. per lb, and scarce—Fresh Butter from 20 to 22 ct.

to 15 c per lb , and scarce Presh Butter from 20 to 22 ct.
P1Sit Henniscas: New No. 1 \$41, Sand: New N

F184:—Hudersons: New No. 1 \$41; SHAD: New X. 1 \$38-receipts light.
UOFFEE—Rio 63 a 8 cents; St. Domingo 6 a 61; L. govra 74 a 8; Java 94 a 41.
TEAS—Imperial and Gunpowder 60 cents a \$1,25 pc lb., Black 35 a 60 cents.
SUGARS—New Orleans Sugars 64 a 74 cents for resmon to prime; Porto Rico 7 a 84; St. Croix 74 a 94; L4; Surars 11 a 43.
MOLASSES—Cuba 30 cents; Porto Rico 34 a 30 cents.
New Orleans in bids 24 a 35 cents.

MOLASSES—Caba 30 cents; Porto Rico 34 a 20 cents. New Orleans in bible 33 a 35 cents. BRANDY—Otard, Dupuy & Co. \$2 25 s 12 55 A Seignette \$1 25 to 1 75; Imitation 40 a 50 c. Salety, \$31; Peach dull at 50 c. a \$1. Prices nominal RUM—N. England, in bible, 32 cents, WHISKEY—We quote bible at 25 c; hind-24 c. GIN—American 30 cents; Holland \$1 15 a \$1 25 per gathen. gallon.

CANDLES—Tallow 8 a 101; sperm 30 a 32; Hull st.

tent 12), a 13 cents per 1b.
OIL—Winter sperm 38 cents; whale 44 cents, bleaded do, 55, Linesed 75 to 80 cents.
SOAP—For brown 31 a 5 cents per 1b.; white and by riegated (2 a 14. FEATHERS-29 a 30 cents per lb. for five verse. HAY-45) a 50 cents. HIDES-Green 4 to 5 cents per 1b., Spanish 11t.;14 1RON-Pig \$15 a 371; Swedes \$90 a 100 per ton Er glish \$80 a 85; Tredegar (Richmond manul a 95; Up Country Bar \$85; STEEL,—American bit-tered \$110 per ton.

STEEL—American bistered \$110 per ton.
CUT NAILS—4; cents per 1b.
LIME—90 a 95 cents.
PLASTER—From the wharf \$2 25; Basin Bank \$1
berces of 500 ths ground \$2.
SALT—From the wharf \$1 60; from store \$1 6.
CLOVERSEED—\$1. Dull.
FLAXSEFD—\$1 20.

delphia, I a I] prem.; South Carolina, I dis.; Treas Notes, I prem.; Alabama, 10 a 12 dis.; Baltimore dial-a I] prem.; North Carolina, I a II dis.; Wheeling, 2 a a 11 prem.; North Carolina, 1 a 11 dis ; Wheeling, 2 as Tennessee, 3 dis.; Specie, 1 prem.; on London, 10 a li

NEW YORK MARKET-May 13. On account of the great excitement preva in relation to the great race at Union Cou attendance on change extremely thin. Asues.—There is no change to note. Thesa are 100 bbls Pots at 3.811 and a few prime to at 3,874. Of Pearls 200 bbls sold at 4,25. Bot descriptions are firm and in fair demand, Corron.-The Cotton operators have been rather busy to-day, and the transactions real 2,200 bales at prices showing no particular variables. tion from vesterday. The purchases were mesty for shipment to Liverpool. We quote ta

Upland 6½ a 6½. Orleans 7 a 7;. Freights are firm at 5-16 c. Only two transient ships on the berth and the packets full up to 21st inclusive. FLOUR AND MEAL -The market is very dull : demand light. Gennessec fair brands are 181 In Southern we only notice sales of 129 bbls Rich mond Country at 5,00, and 100 do New Orlean-

GRAIN.—We hear of nothing doing to-day by 600 bush. North River at 48 cts. meas. Oats a Sugans .- A sale of 300 hhds, Cuba Muscova-

was made on private terms for export. The market otherwise is quiet. HAY .- There is a fair stock but no sales toof importance.
Paovisions.—In Pork there was nothing door and prices are steady without sales. A lot of

bbls, old city Mess brought 6,25 .- [Tribune PHILADELPHIA MARKET, May 14. Coffee.-We notice about 360 bags St. Donnigo taken on arrival at 61 c., 6 months and 4

Flour -There is no new feature in flour s our last weekly report; receipts light, and li-export demand tolerably fair; sales to the exact t 2000 a 2500 bbls, have been made at \$1.45 a 4 50 for common and tair trands. Grain.-Supplies of Wheat have fallen sales of several small parcels fair and good Peur reds at 95 a 98 cents, and prime 100 cents. Per sylvania Rye sold at 59 cents. The Corn mat is dull, with light receipts; sales of three carg-Somhern yellow 41 cents; white 40 cents;

A sale of good Southern Oats at 261 cts.
Sugar-Without demand; and prices nomin ly the same; the recent imports of box are storic we hear of no sales.

Whiskey—Sales of 350 bbb, at 22 cents, a blids at 201 a 21 cents.—[U. S. Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 14, 5 P.M. FLORR.—The market for Howard street For presents but little animation. The store proof of good mixed brands is firm at \$4.50. note sales to the extent of several hundred by at this rate. The receipt price from cars 1,4 We hear of nothing doing in City Mills Po

A sale yesterday of 800 bbls. Susquehan Flour at 4 62‡. Small sales of Flour at 3 12‡.

GRAIN.—Sales of small parcels of Md. Whe at 97 a 100 cts. We note a sale of 1,200 bush Penna, red at 95 a 97 cents, and of a small b Penna, white, not prime, at 110 cents. Sal Md. white Corn at 37 a 38 c., and of yellow at A sale of Penna. Rye at 60 c. We quote !

Oats at 21 a 25 c. Provisions.—The Provision market is in: and the demand for Beef and Pork quite in We are not advised of any important sa-either. Holders ask the following rates for more packed, viz. Mess Pork \$13.50, 10.50 a 11; Mess Beef 10.50 a 11; No.12 10; and Prime \$7. We note a sale of 40 packed Joles of Pork at \$10 per thi. G Western pickled Beet and Pork can be pure at prices below the above rates. There i limited demand for Bacon, and we hear large sales. The following are the prices " holders ask for Western Bacon: good to Shoulders 6 a 61 cents; Sides 7 a 71; ass and Hams 8 to 9 cents, according to 9 We note a sale of 10 hhds. Shoulders a per lb.; also a sale of 20 hbds, prime Sides cents. Baltimore cured Hams are not n enquired for, and we hear of no sales. The asked by holders range from 9 to 10 cents. are not advised of any transactions in Lanquote No. 1 Western in kegs at 8 to St cel WHISKEY- Continues very dull at 22 cet

bbls, and 21 cents for blds.- [America) Henrico Agricultural and Horticultural NOTICE.-The Executive Committee specifully requests the several Farm Committee and the Committee on Market Gardens to comence their inspections, if practicable, during

month of May.

Proprietors of market gardens, who inteto that Committee, viz: Joseph Sinton, F. B.
den, J. M. Sublett and C. A. Hodges.
WM. H. RICHARDSON, Presiden

HOYT'S OFFICE-Lottery draws at change to-day, at quarter past twelve of Capital \$9,000-Tickets \$3-halves and quar-

in proportion. Sales close at 114 o'clock. \$9,000 for this Evening-Tickets \$2 50.